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### Aug. 2013-July 2015 Executive

#### CAWMC OFFICERS

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Membership Chairman:**  
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**Vice-President:**  
**France Waychison**

**Past-President,  
Chairman of Board of  
Governors:**  
**Norm Belsten**

#### Elected Members of Board of Governors:

**Richard Blaylock,  
Russell Brown,  
Wayne Gillcash,  
Dave Gillespie,  
Ross Kingdon,  
James Williston**

### President's Message

Christmas and New Years has come and gone for another year, and I hope you and yours celebrated a Merry Christmas, and I wish you a Happy and Prosperous New year. My wife **Marion** and I will be in Arizona for two weeks (Feb. 8-22, 2015). If any CAWMC member is going here then, please contact me and perhaps we can meet for coffee. If you received my Christmas flat in a damaged condition, let me know and I will send a replacement in secure packaging.

Welcome new members: **Peter Becker, Steve Ingle, Ken Koch, Dwayne Spears, James Ernest (Ernie) Blair, Sheldon Kasman and Tim Saunders.** Members will be familiar with the many woods issued by **Peter** and **Ken** over the years. The first 5 New Members are recipients of CAWMC gift certificates gifted by a member. There is 1 more expected which was a draw prize in Dec. so we need to wait to see who sends in the slip. I would like to remind those who have yet to renew for 2015, now is the time to renew your membership. If you have any questions on your membership status or any other matter, please e-mail me at wood5cents@shaw.ca or please phone me at 403-273-6133. You can also reach me at Box 2643 Station M, Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C1.

In closing, I would like to remind you again that *Timber Talk* is the life line of our hobby so please take a few minutes and write a short article and send it to our Editor. Remember, your editor will send you a unique *Timber Talk* numbered wood for submitting your article provided you give her your mailing address. Also please start making plans for the RCNA in Halifax in July 2015 which is hosted by Halifax & Regional Coin Club. If you have any questions you can contact me at any of the contact points shown above.

Cheers! *Al Munro*

### Letter to Editor

I wanted to once again tell you that the last issue of TT was fantastic. I've gone through maybe 100,000 woods in the last couple years and found those produced by **Lou Vesh** hands down the finest. I have wood all throughout the house much to my wife's dissatisfaction, but the attached **Vesh** piece resides on our kitchen counter, where I can show it off to anyone that enters our home and is willing to listen to me ramble. I never met **Lou** but have talked extensively to **Al Schubert** (POWMC) about him and his wonderful woods. Anyway, your article was so informative and in-depth that I've read it 3 times already. I hope that **Lou's** press ends up in a museum, possible the CAWMC or Smithsonian! Thanks again for the article on **Lou** for its great to honor those who have been instrumental to our hobby, and to do it while they are living is a bonus. To **Lou Vesh** and all those that preceded him and us - God Bless them all.

**Bob (Robert Gabriel, President, IOWMC)**





## Past Presidents:

2003–2005:  
 Norm Belsten  
 2001–2003:  
 Earl Salterio\*  
 1995–2001:  
 Lou Vesh  
 1991–1995:  
 Pat White\*  
 1985–1991:  
 Norm Belsten  
 1983–1985:  
 Neil Probert  
 1981–1983:  
 Stanley Clute  
 1979–1981:  
 Don Robb  
 1977–1979:  
 Victor Hall\*  
 1975–1977:  
 Garry Braunwarth

(\*Deceased)

The C.A.W.M.C. was founded on January 1st, 1975, by Garry Braunwarth (C-1) (pictured below) and Victor B. Hall (C-2) in Calgary, Alberta. In addition to the founders, these are the 43 other original charter members.

C- 3 George Parfet  
 C- 4 Leslie D. Copan  
 C- 5 Norm Williams  
 C- 6 Harold Butner  
 C- 7 Frank J. DeGillo  
 C- 8 N. R. Mack  
 C- 9 Clarence C. Kramer  
 C-10 Steve Penzes  
 C-11 Alice Penzes  
 C-12 Thomas W. King  
 C-13 Tom Hudson  
 C-14 Earl O'Cathey  
 C-15 John K. Curtis  
 C-16 Frank Harding  
 C-17 Norman E. Wells  
 C-18 John M. Plasterer  
 C-19 Mary K. Plasterer  
 C-20 Donna Streeter  
 C-21 Gelvin Leeper  
 C-22 Laura Foust  
 C-23 Bruce Watt  
 C-24 Rusty Bailey  
 C-25 Bernice B. Fiedler  
 C-26 Donald J. Thibodeau  
 C-27 Donald J. Smith  
 C-28 C. O. T. Y. Club  
 C-29 James L. Betton, Jr.  
 C-30 J. Douglas Ferguson  
 C-31 Carolyn Hansen  
 C-32 Tenino Wooden Money Society  
 C-33 Reginald R. Smith  
 C-34 Basil Latham  
 C-35 Ricky Morse  
 C-36 Don Stewart  
 C-37 Mrs. M. Miners  
 C-38 G. B. Davis  
 C-39 Stanley M. Carling  
 C-40 Gilvin A. (Corky) Ayers  
 C-41 Don Cole  
 C-42 Ernest Ruch  
 C-43 Gerald A. Hathaway  
 C-44 Robert S. Ross  
 C-45 Norman R. Belsten

Garry Braunwarth &gt;&gt;&gt;



## West Edmonton Mall Coin Shop!

Free Wood of the Month of January 2015 reported by Ross Kingdon

The featured wood for January is the green West Edmonton Mall Coin Shop "Lucky" wood (8300-135). In our August 2014 Timber Talk page 9 "Set of Lucky Woods" was written about by Al Munro, and in our October 2014 Timber Talk page 12 "Newly Discovered Woods" (which included these same Lucky woods) was written about by Norm Belsten.



We apologize that we previously reported the featured wood would be the Farm Business Consultants (FBC) wood, as currently there is no scan available.



## Prospector Pies

This 38mm br / br wood is a new find listed as 8140-432 Calgary AB but it doesn't come from Calgary. It's from Prospector Pies Restaurant & Sarge's Smokeshack Bar-B-Que at 731 N Wenatchee Ave., Wenatchee, Washington 98801 U.S.A., Phone: (509) 662-1118.



The homemade pies on the menu account for at least 17 varieties including "sugar-free" versions too.

This location is promoted heavily in the area, and the wood is in connection to an annual Wenatchee Valley Chamber of Commerce festival (quantity issued unknown, as well as records for the years issued).

Prospector Pies is a family dining restaurant featuring Southern Style BBQ, buffets, kid and senior menus, catering, Pie Happy Hours, Steaks and Burgers, Salads, Famous Breakfast Served Any Time, Homemade Soups, and much more.





## CATALOGUING OF CANADIAN WOODS

by Norm Belsten LC45



The first list of Canadian woods I acquired was from the late **John Curtis**, later **Norm Wells** took over and produced a picture catalogue. He issued several supplements, then reinsured an updated catalogue and again issued several supplements the last in 1984. **Howard Richardson** took over in 1984 and issued a supplement picture catalogue in 1986. I assumed the listing in 1988 without pictures till 2002 when I produced a picture catalogue on all Ontario woods. It wasn't until 2012 that I completed the colour catalogue of all known Canadian woods in a PDF format. Since then I have issued supplements in a Excel one line format of new issues. In 1990 there were about 4,800 woods listed and today we have over 8,700.

**John Curtis's** first listing I have is Feb. 1972 followed by Sept 1972, 1975, Nov 1976, 1977, and his last in 1979. His first listings just gave a description till 1977 when he gave the woods a catalogue number with three digits for the town. **Norm Wells** changed this to 4 digits in his books.

**Norm Wells** did a fantastic job of cataloguing with pictures starting in 1977 to his last supplement in 1984. However I think he listed a few woods that I feel should not be listed in the catalogue. Some 'one of a kind', example 3350-039B or the 5889-018C and 5889-019 as they are the same as other woods but with just different names on them, only one should have been listed.

**Howard Richardson** who took over from **Norm Wells** changed the way woods were listed, instead of where issued as **Norm** had listed them, **Howard** listed them where the issuer lived making it hard to locate convention woods as they were listed in several locations.



**Jim Deluney** who made woods from 1980 till 1992 made some woods with different designs or colours that were not the ones ordered.

An example is the 5100-010, 011, 012, 013, issues for the Howcroft's Christmas woods, four are listed but there were 10 different ones, in colour or design in a order of 100.

For Ted's 1988 Xmas round he received 20 of one design and 80 of another see 5908-067-068. The Jen & Ted Boxall Christmas wood for 1989 was done in two different designs Example 5908-074A & B.

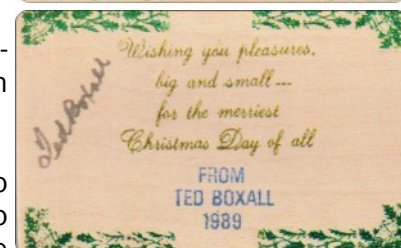


026, 038, 039, 044, 045, 048, 049, and 050. Note that the obverses are different while the reverses remain the same.



Another wood for the 1983 Huronia Numismatic Association **Jim** added a "H" to the hair of the obverse one high one low in the hair. Examples 5100-015B & C.

**Jim Smith** issued woods as samples and there is no business or listing and the phone number doesn't exist, so it makes it difficult to list his woods. Also he mixed the designs with one another obverse with reverse making it hard to list the woods. Examples of these are 9455-021, 022, 025, 026, 038, 039, 044, 045, 048, 049, and 050. Note that the obverses are different while the reverses remain the same.





I issued a supplement to **Howard's** catalogue in 1988 followed by a complete listing of about 4,800 woods in 1990. Several supplements were issued and in 1997 the previous supplements were combined. After that a new supplement was issued when about 200 new woods were issued and later every year for a total of 15 supplements. 2002 saw a black and white picture catalogue of all Ontario woods. Then in 2012 the catalogue of over 8,700 woods in colour was released in a PDF format with 704 PDF pages of woods and 14 pages of descriptions and indexes. Over the years many people supplied information and scans of woods and without them none of these listings and catalogues could have been possible so thanks to all who have contributed over the years.



### *Lunenburg Rotary Club Wood*

Above right 2014 wood is listed as 2475-002 (above left 2475-002 also pictured) Nova Scotia 38mm incused "LUNENBURG DON'T LOOK BACK" with an issue of only 25.

The Rotary runs a flea market in the spring months, selling

tables for \$10 each, and these tokens are used there, as well as used to raised funds for the community pavilion. The Old Town Lunenburg has a UNESCO World Heritage Site which weaves its own special spell taking visitors back to the 18th and 19th centuries when this fishing port bristled with tall ships. Vividly coloured historic homes line streets banked sharply up from the harbour which is home to Bluenose II Nova Scotia's famous sailing ambassador.



A coin of a different era, today's Canadian dime, features the Bluenose, a fishing boat that found fame as a racing schooner. The Bluenose II, Nova Scotia's sailing ambassador, is a faithful replica of her famous mother, the original Bluenose schooner, launched in March 25, 1921 and raced undefeated in international competition for 17 years. Like her mother before her, Bluenose II sails out of her home port and birth place Lunenburg from June 1 to September 30 each year and she winters in her home port of Lunenburg. The original Bluenose (designed by W. J. Roue of Halifax) was build in Lunenburg's legendary Smith & Rhuland Shipyard to compete for the International Fisherman's Trophy. In October 1921, the Bluenose won her first race defeating all contenders through to and including 1928. In 1928, the Bluenose defeated the Thebaud in the final race series and was named Queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleet. The Bluenose had become the pride of Nova Scotians and in 1937, the Canadian dime was changed to include an image of the mighty ship. The mint tried unsuccessfully to replace the Bluenoses on dimes in 2001 but met massive protest.

In 1942, despite the efforts of Bluenose Master, Captain Angus J. Walters and others to keep the ship in Nova Scotia, the vessel was sold to the West Indian Trading Company as a cargo ship. Four years later, on January 29, 1946, the famed Bluenose struck a Haitian reef and sank to her watery grave, bringing an ignominious end to the iconic ship. No trace of the wreck was ever found. Ship and her captain, Angus Walters, were inducted into the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame in 1955.

The 1936 Dot Canadian Bluenose dime is extremely rare with only 5 known. There are 3 in private collections, grading Specimen-63 (based on rumours in the coin collecting community this very coin will be donated to the Ottawa currency museum once the current owner passes away), and 2 examples graded SP-68. The other 3, of the 5 known, are in the Ottawa currency museum. The most recent of these to sell at auction was one from John Jay Pitman's collection, of the SP-68 coins, which brought U.S. \$184,000 (this does not include taxes) in a Heritage Auction in January 2010, the same auction where John's 1936 Cdn. Dot Cent sold for \$402,500.





## Canadian National Exhibition Centennial



The quantity issued is unknown for this 1979 round 86mm, BR / Blank 5900-1979EX CNE Centennial wood.

In September 1846, a fair sponsored by the Provincial Agricultural Association and the Board of Agriculture for Canada West, was held in Toronto in the area near present-day King and Simcoe Streets. While primarily an agricultural event, it also displayed manufactured goods and decorative arts and crafts. The fair was a success and it was proposed that future fairs be held in different locations each year. In 1847, the fair was held in Hamilton and thereafter travelled to such cities as Cobourg, Kingston, Niagara and Brockville.

In 1852, the fair returned to the west side of University Avenue, stretching from a bit north of Dundas Street to a bit south of College Street. It lasted four days. The Horse Park, on the west side of the grounds, was loaned to the fair by Mrs. Boulton, who lived in the Grange and it was bounded on the north by the Caer Howell Pleasure Grounds (in a way a forerunner of the midway). The Fair was a success, attracting more than 30,000 visitors.

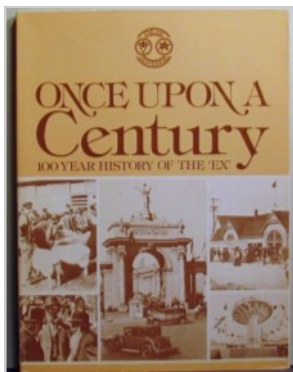
In 1853, the fair moved on to another city and didn't return to Toronto until 1858 and then again in 1878. After the 1878 fair, Toronto City Council and the local Exhibition Committee approached the Provincial Agriculture Association with a proposition: that the fair remain permanently in Toronto. The Association thanked City Council and the Exhibition Committee for their work in delivering a successful fair in 1878, but informed them that a decision had already been made to move the fair to another city in 1879.

Undeterred, Toronto City Council, along with local businessmen, moved ahead with plans to establish a permanent fair in Toronto. That fair would be called the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. It opened on September 3, 1879 and lasted for three weeks. An attendance in excess of 100,000 paid admissions and 8,234 exhibits, spelled success for the new exhibition. The fair continued to grow and prosper and soon came to be known as the "Show Window of the Nation." Starting with just over 50 acres in 1879, the fair, situated on a parcel of land known as Exhibition Place, now stretches from the Gardiner Expressway (north end), to Lake Shore Boulevard (south end), and from Strachan Avenue (east end), to the Dominion Gates (west end), covering 196.6 acres (0.796 km<sup>2</sup>) of land.

In 1912, the Toronto Industrial Exhibition changed its name to the Canadian National Exhibition to better reflect the scope and reach of the fair. In fulfilling its mandate, the CNE has featured exhibits on the latest technological advances in industry and agriculture. CNE patrons were introduced to electric railway transportation in 1883, to Edison's phonograph in 1888, to the wireless telephone in the 1890s, to radio in 1922, to television in 1939, to plastics and synthetics in the 1940s. Left is a CNE poster for Canada's Victory Celebration, 1919.

In 1937, Conklin Shows was awarded the contract to provide amusement rides and games for the CNE midway. The company built the "Flyer" wooden roller-coaster on site as well as delivering rides and games each year during the CNE duration. The company continued to provide this service until 2004, at which point it merged with other leading midway operators to form North American Midway Entertainment, which continues to supply the Ex.





The centennial wood design mirrors the official CNE Centennial medal pictured above. Also above are Commemorative stamp and first day covers also issued. The design is also shown on top of the official centennial book issued too.

CNE patrons were introduced to:

- Electric railway transportation in 1883
- Edison's phonograph in 1888
- The wireless telephone in the 1890
- Radio in 1922
- Television in 1939
- Plastics and synthetics in the 1940s & 1950s
- Virtual Reality in 1992.

Meanwhile, activities in the original CNE Coliseum continued to be aimed at keeping Canadian farmers abreast of changes and improvements in the agricultural sciences.



The CNE Grounds served as a Military Camp during the First World War. When war broke out in August, the hope had been for a quick campaign that wouldn't require many Canadian troops. The training camp in Valcartier, Que., would certainly be suitable for those needs. But as the war dragged into its first winter in 1914, the military decided it would make more sense for troops to train locally, using local buildings and facilities. The City of Toronto offered Exhibition Park, which soon became Exhibition Camp. The 15<sup>th</sup> Battery of Canadian Field Artillery found itself quartered in the cowsheds and stables, where stoves and double-tiered bunks had been hastily installed. The accommodation was far from luxurious, but the troops had the advantage of being close to the attractions of the city, and during training were able to fire live ammunition at targets out on the lake. Meanwhile, the annual CNE proceeded as normal, and organizers made use of the forces' presence. Fairgoers could tour trenches dug by soldiers, or watch trainees charge out of the trenches, demonstrate bayonet skills and complete their daily drills. And on the midway, a target-throwing game featuring caricatures of Kaiser Wilhelm dared guests to *Knock Out Willie the War Lord's Teeth*."

The CNE also served as a recruitment and military camp during the second World War, however this time the CNE ceased operation and the fair was not produced during the war.

During the Second World War, as during the First World War, the CNE grounds became home to detachments of the Canadian military. In 1939, the Royal Canadian Air Force moved into the CNE Coliseum. The Canadian Army took over the Horse Palace and the Royal Canadian Navy converted the Automotive Building into HMCS York. During the summers of 1940 and 1941, most of the troops stationed at the CNE were re-located. Those troops remaining either continued their regular administrative duties or participated in CNE displays and events aimed at promoting the Canadian war effort. CNE officials had hoped to continue the annual fair throughout the years of the war. In the spring of 1942, however, the CNE agreed to turn the grounds over to the Canadian military for use year-round. During the military occupation of the grounds, virtually every CNE building, large or small, was put to use by the Canadian armed forces. The CNE grounds remained closed and under the control of the Canadian military until 1946. Between 1945 and 1946, Exhibition Park acted as a demobilization centre for returning soldiers.

The CNE resumed in 1947. Canadians returned to the CNE to see the latest in consumer goods and agricultural advancements. The fair also remained a major hub for sporting events and entertainment. Over time, the CNE moved away from its country-fair heritage toward an increasingly modern, cosmopolitan look and feel. In recent years, the CNE has changed extensively to meet the needs of the growing and changing demographics of Toronto and Southern Ontario.





Scene in front of Band-Stand  
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

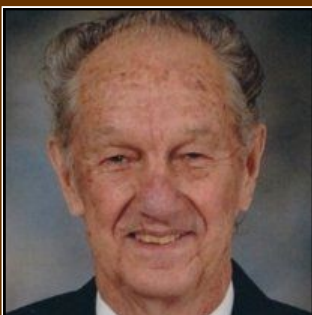


In 2013 the CNE celebrated its 135th Anniversary (1879) and became independent from Exhibition Place and the City of Toronto.

Although the CNE has changed significantly over the years, today it continues to be one of Ontario's great annual traditions and an event that offers substantial value for money.



Taking place over the 18 days leading up to and including Labour Day, it is affectionately embraced as an end-of-summer ritual by more than 1.3 million visitors annually, visitors who reflect the rich diversity of Toronto and the region.



### *In Memory of Norman*

It just came to your Editor's attention that the spouse of current CAWMC member 449 passed away. Our sincere apologies for the late acknowledgement, and more importantly, our deepest condolences to our member **Noreen Howcroft** on the loss of her beloved husband **John Norman Howcroft** on August 9, 2013 in his 89th year. **Norman** and **Noreen** have issued many beautiful woods over the years.

**Norman** is survived by his wife, as well as his son **Steven** (who is married to **Katherine**). **Norman** is predeceased by 10 brothers (some who fought in the Korean War) and sisters. **Norman** was a retired Canadian National Railway Engineer, a member of the *Royal Canadian Legion Branch 147*, and the *Army, Navy, Air Force Club Unit 365*. He was also a member of the *Huronian Numismatic Association* in Barrie.

**Norman** wrote *Steam Locomotives on Canadian Medals and Trade Dollars* which can be found in the RCNA library as catalogue no: B11 S(46), WE. **Norman** was also recognized for his numismatic exhibits of trains on coins and medals.



5907-146



5100-013



5907-147





### Appointed Officers

**Editor:** Judy Blackman  
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**Assistant Editor:**  
 Norm Belsten

**Distribution:**  
 Ross Kingdon

**Fund Raiser:**  
 Lou Vesh & Dave Gillespie

**Auction Co-ordinator and  
 Membership Dues:**  
 Al Munro

**Annual Membership Dues  
 in Canadian Association  
 of Wooden Money  
 Collectors are:**

- **Canadian Residents:**  
\$10, Cdn. Funds
- **Youth (16 years old  
 and under) \$5 Cdn.  
 Funds**
- **U.S. A. Residents:**  
\$10 U.S. Funds
- **International  
 Members Rate  
 (outside Cda. –  
 U.S.A.): \$20 Cdn.  
 Funds**

### Dues paid to:

Mr. Al Munro, P.O. Box  
 2643, Station M, Calgary,  
 Alberta, T2P 3C1, Canada



## B.C. & ON Woods Available

David "Rusty" Phillips has two batches of woods that may interest CAWMC members who are looking to fill out their collections of British Columbia and Ontario woods. You can contact him by phone (250) 723-5061 or by e-mail rustynbetty@telus.net. Same arrangements as **Rusty** has put in place in the past. You may want lots or individuals, and he will work it out with you. These are the woods available based on the CAWMC catalogue numbers:

British Columbia: 9000-003; 9150-001; 9200-005; 9200-006; 9369-002; 9650-004; 9650-013; 9650-014; 9680-003; and 9800-035B.

Ontario: 5076-001; 5076-005; 5076-006; 5076-012; 5076-013; 5076-014; 5076-015; 5076-016; 5076-017; 5076-018; 5076-022; 5076-023; 5076-024; 5076-025; 5100-126; 5163-001; 5121-030; 5121-036; and 5121-038.



## NEW OHIO OFFICIAL WOOD ISSUED

by Robert Gabriel

The Orrville, Ohio Area Chamber of Commerce has issued an official 1-3/4" natural finish laser engraved wooden token to commemorate Orrville's 150 year Sesqui-centennial 1864–2014. It is a single wood that was handed out at various town events, and available to those who asked for them. According to the Chamber, they are all out of the limited number they had made. I was able to get a few of them — so if any members are interested please contact me for details.

### International Organization of Wooden Money Collectors



**Robert Gabriel**  
 President

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603/930-8041  
 bgabrielone@yahoo.com  
 IOWMC

If you need information on U.S. Woods, **Robert Gabriel** advises the IOWMC uses the *Guide Book of Wooden Money 1931-2010* by **Darrell Luedtke** (Wisconsin).

It contains over 30,000 listings but they are all **Official & Semi-Official Woods**.

Folks may recognize **Darrell's** name as Editor of *Bunyan Chips*.





**History of CAWMC  
Timber Talk  
Newsletter  
Editors**

**Jan. 1975 – Sept. 1979  
Garry Braunwarth**

**Oct. 1979 – July 1981  
Stan Cluthe**

**Aug. 1981 – July 1983  
Albert Kasman**

**Aug. 1983 – Sept. 1992  
Garry Braunwarth**

**Oct. 1992 – Dec. 1994  
Lou Vesh**

**Jan. 1995 – Aug. 2008  
Ross Kingdon  
(14 years!!!)**



Above is a Dan Gosling photo  
of Ross Kingdon

**Sept. 2008 – Dec. 2009  
Tony Hine**

**Jan. 2010 – Aug. 2010  
Norm Belsten**

**Sept. 2010 – Current  
Judy Blackman**



**1994 \$100 Wood Coupon**

Your Editor just acquired this P. J. Wiedemann & Associates Metallurgical Services & Consulting (which was established in 1991 and still operates today) 44mm uniface wood token from a local dealer.

The certificate with the wood reads:

In celebration of our big Five-O, and in appreciation of the continued support of our clientele, we are pleased to inaugurate the following unique savings.

The enclosed wooden token, although being similar to those popular with coin

and token collectors, bears a substantially more significant face value, and represents a bonafide business offer. We will accept this token, subject to the provisions of its use as contained herein, towards a fee reduction of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) on any future ferrous alloy failure analysis / investigation that you would have us conduct for you and which is within our field of specialization. This fee reduction applies to the invoice amount before applicable taxes and therefore represents an actual savings of at least \$107.

In making this offer, we have also endeavoured to produce a collectible with several unique features. Each token is individually signed, serial numbered, and registered in the recipient's name. Although we aren't certain, we also believe our token to be the highest value redeemable wooden token in actual use to date.

For anyone who would prefer to add this token to his / her collection, or to use it to start one, we have enclosed an alternate redemption coupon that is attached to this note, and that (or a photocopy of it) may be used in lieu of surrendering the token when applying for the \$100 saving.

Naturally this offer is limited to one discount per client and one discount per metallurgical investigation. There is no expiry date and although each is registered, by serial number, to the original recipient, they are transferable. This offer is subject to token validation against our records. We reserve the right to cancel this offer without notice, or to re-circulate any redeemed tokens as may be found necessary.

We hope that you will find this offer and token of interest. Both have given us pleasure in their development from our initial concept into this final design. Also, in keeping with our interest in antiques and the basic tools of our trade, we have illustrated our token with a microscope circa 1890.

Finally, we wish to extend our thanks to long-time friend, Mr. Ken Wilmot of Canada Wide Woods, Stratford, for their faithful reproduction of our original design and their quality final product.

February 24, 1994  
Cambridge, Ont.

Peter J. Wiedemann  
President





## From The Little Brewery In Shiner

If you are in Shiner (Texas) visit the “Little K. Spoetzl Brewery”. This micro-brewery is actually a huge operation compared to others, and it bottles 24/7. You can go for a tour and you start out by entering the Gift Shop where you are given 4 wooden uniface tokens to sample 4 beers of your choice. A sign says “the first one is on us” but you actually taste 4 so it must mean the first of each beer? The samples are really small, probably about 4-5 ounces. But hey, the tour and sampling are free! Several folks pocket one of the four tokens as a souvenir. Every 10 minutes or so a new tour begins and everyone shuffles through the front door of the Gift Shop in groups of 20 or so people during busy summer hours which draw large crowds, otherwise the tours are 4 times a day. The town is very small and there isn't anything there to do other

than the brewery tour. They are building on to the factory and the new wing is expect to open sometime in January-February 2015.

Since 1909. Every drop of Shiner Beer has been brewed at the Spoetzl Brewery in Shiner (Texas) – a town with a population of 2,069. Today, the little brewery sends more than 6 million cases of delicious Shiner beer to states across the U.S.A. Founder Kosmos Spoetzl would be pretty proud!



Born in Bavaria, Kosmos Spoetzl's passion for beer carried him as far as Egypt before arriving in tiny Shiner. There, he purchased the town's brewery and became Shiner's first official brewmaster, a post that he held for nearly half a century. Today his team honours him with every beer that comes out of the brewery bearing his name. Prosit!

Today Spoetzl Brewery is a far cry from the old tin shed where Shiner first flowed back in 1909. Kosmos would probably be amazed at the brewery's state-of-the-art Brew House, and he'd be happy to know every brew drop of Shiner is still made in Shiner.

In 1909 residents of Shiner didn't strike gold. - but water! Shortly thereafter, they learned that they could turn that water into some pretty tasty beer. Today, they still brew every drop of Shiner with the same pure artesian well water hat's wet the town's whistle for more than a 100 years.



In the 1970s Shiner Beer's reputation began to spread beyond the town of Shiner, eventually rising to fame in the Cosmic Cowboy Capital of Austin, Texas. There, in venues like the Armadillo World Headquarters, an eclectic group of hippies and rednecks enjoyed Shiner for just three dimes a glass. The beer was a hit, and a sign of things to come as Shiner would soon be enjoyed by drinkers across the country.





Shiner is known as “The Town That Beer Built”, not to mention some stellar fried chicken, a unique house band, and the journalistic powerhouse known simply as *The Gazette*. Jimmy Mauric was born to make Shiner beer. Jimmy started working at the brewery at age 17. He graduated from the



prestigious Siebel Institute of Technology and became Spoetzl Brewery's 6<sup>th</sup> brewmaster in 2005. During your tour and tasting, you will have a chance to see the master at work. Spoetzl Brewery is an independent brewery with a passion for handcrafting fine beers. When they started brewing back in 1909, it was to create Old World-influenced beers for family and friends. They never lost that independent attitude and love for making unique, highly drinkable beers. They just have a lot more family and friends now! This



coffee-table book is just begging for a Shiner beer to sit on it. It was written by native Texan Mike Renfro. Shine On tells the complete story of Texas's most beloved little brewery. Packed with over a century of Shiner history (1909–2009) and legend, it may sound like fiction – but it's all true.

### “Unknown Woods”

Norm Belsten would like any information any has on any of these 8 woods.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.





## The Duke Remembered!

Keeping with the circus theme in the previous issue (Dec.), how many remember watching John Wayne in Circus World? In fact, working in Hollywood is like being in a circus, always unpredictable, LOL!



This undated wooden nickel is from the Wild West Museum in Virginia City (Nevada). John filmed his famous movie "The Shootist" in Virginia City. Did you know John is called "Duke" after his childhood dog?



On the morning of May 26, 1907, Marion Robert Morrison was born in Winterset, Iowa. The first child to Clyde Leonard "Doc" Morrison, a pharmacist and Mary "Molly" Brown, a telephone operator, Marion was born in the back bedroom of the family home. His first name, Marion, was from Clyde's father (Marion Mitchell Morrison), with his middle name, Robert, from Molly's father (Robert Emmett Brown). According to an announcement of his birth published on May 30, 1907 on page four of the *Winterset Madisonian*, Marion was 13 pounds at birth.

1907—1914 Living in Iowa: Marion spent his early childhood years in Winterset. While growing up in Iowa, stories indicate Marion's love of sports began at an early age. One of his favorite pastimes was playing football with his father, who had played college football. His father became a trained and licensed pharmacist, and while living in Winterset, worked at the M.E. Smith Drugstore. During Marion's youth, Clyde continued his pharmacy work while the family lived in a few small towns throughout Iowa, including Earlham where the Morrison family owned a store for a short time. In December 1912, Molly gave birth to Marion's brother, Robert Emmett Morrison, named after Molly's father. It was around this time that Marion's middle name was changed from Robert to Mitchell, after Clyde's father.

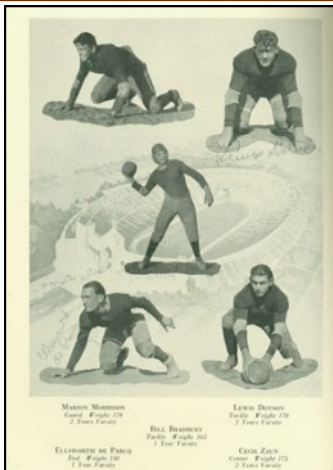
1914—1916 The Morrison's Move West: Not long after the birth of Marion's brother, Robert, the Morrison's decided to make the move west to California. Stories indicate Marion's father developed a health ailment, and it was suggested a dry climate might help improve his condition. Clyde's father already made the trek to California, and invited his son and family to move west. Clyde decided to join him in late 1913, where he took up farming, and spent time preparing the family's homestead in the community of Lancaster, California in Antelope Valley. Molly, Marion and Robert joined Clyde in 1914. By the time the Morrison family settled in Lancaster, electricity was introduced in the valley, there was a new grammar school on Cedar Avenue, a new public library, and several paved streets. Though the family tried farming and ranching for several years, following the death of Clyde's father, the Morrison's decided to leave their first home in California behind and moved from Lancaster, California to Glendale, California.

1916—1921 Marion's Dog: In 1916, the Morrison family moved to Glendale, California. The small town was an idyllic spot for the Morrison family with its temperate climate and bustling yet quaint community. It was while living in Glendale that Marion acquired the nickname, Duke. The Morrison's dog Duke (pictured right), an Airedale, was Marion's constant companion. Marion would visit the local firehouse accompanied by his dog. The firefighters knew the dog's name, and started calling Marion Duke as well. The name stuck.





**1921–1925 High School:** The Morrison family continued to live in Glendale, California while Duke attended high school from 1921 – 1925. During Duke's teenage years, Glendale called itself the "Fastest Growing City in America," with its downtown growing into a bustling commercial and entertainment location with banks, stores, and theaters along Brand Blvd., still today Glendale's Main Street. A member of the class of 1925, Duke Morrison attended Glendale High School, where he was active in sports and school activities. Duke played football as a member of the Class B and champion Varsity teams, and excelled as a 170-pound guard. Duke thrived at academics, earning the Bronze Honor Pin and contributing to the school newspaper, the *Explosion*, as a sports writer. Active in student government, Duke was junior class representative and vice president, and later elected president for the class of '25. Duke also enjoyed social activities, serving as chairman of the senior class dance and reception committee. Even as a teenager, Duke was at home participating in various productions as both a stage crew member and an actor. One of his more humorous performances was during Glendale High School's Variety Show, when he and his football teammates participated in a fashion show donning the latest fashions – for women!

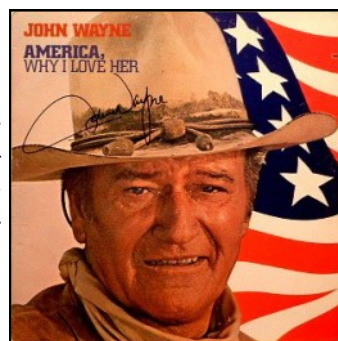


**1925-1927 Duke Morrison at the University of Southern California:** Duke's athletic ability as a 170-pound guard and his academic excellence earned him a college scholarship to the University of Southern California (USC) in Los Angeles, California. Duke began USC in the Fall of 1925, where he played tackle under new coach Howard Jones. Duke was active in social activities, joining Sigma Chi fraternity, and continued his academic success studying pre-law.



During this time, in the early 1900's, the motion picture industry and the major studios were establishing roots in southern California, and working on the movie lots was a common way for college students to earn a few dollars. While at USC, Morrison, along with a few of his football teammates, worked part time at what was then Fox Film Corp. Morrison worked as a member of the swing gang moving set props, and as the occasional extra, often playing a football player. During 1926 and 1927, Morrison appeared on screen as a Yale football player in "Brown of Harvard" (1926) and a USC football player in "Drop Kick" (1927). As an athlete, Duke loved many sports, including body surfing. It was while body surfing in Newport Beach during summer break that he sustained a shoulder injury, ending his football career. Though Morrison's formal education was cut short with the loss of his football scholarship, he continued to be a loyal alumnus to USC throughout his lifetime. Among other honors, USC established The John Wayne Scholarship Fund in his name and in 1968 he received an Honorary Degree, a Doctor of Fine Arts from his alma mater.

**1928 Duke's Hollywood Entry:** While employed as a prop man and an extra in pictures, Duke was introduced to John Ford who would become his closest colleague. The Duke's first job was on the set of *Mother Machree* where he herded geese. Ford asked Duke to get into a football stance. Duke was braced on his forearms and feet when Ford proceeded to kick his arms out from under him causing Duke to land in mud. Ford tried it again and this time Duke kicked Ford in the chest, with deadly silence following. Duke got the role, and acted alongside star Victor McLaglen whom Duke made several more films with, and he continued to work as an extra on a number of Ford films. In 1930 Raoul Walsh became interested in Duke and cast him in his first starring role, and many more films followed. While working on Walsh's *The Big Trail*, Duke acquired the name John Wayne which he used for the rest of his professional career. *The Big Trail* has been tagged "The Most Important Picture Ever Produced." The "all talking" picture was selected as one of 25 films for the 2006 National Film Registry at the Library of Congress. The rest of John Wayne's (the Duke) Hollywood success is well-documented. His films continue to be aired over and over again on cable networks. Next was becoming a husband and father in the 1930s, and not long after a producer (he brought "I Love Lucy" to television viewers). He was also a singing cowboy in several films. In 1950 he got a star on the walk of fame and in 1952 he was recognized as the Star of the Decade. By 1956 Duke was a director. He produced and directed "The Alamo" along with many other films. In the 1960s he was a cattle rancher and his bulls won often at big stock shows. It was 1964 when Duke found out he had lung cancer. By 1969 Duke had won numerous awards: Oscars, Golden Lauren, Bronze Wrangler, Golden Globe, and in fact more awards than any other motion picture actor. In 1973 Wayne was nominated for a Grammy for his spoken word album "America Why I Love Her". Duke retired after 65 years in motion pictures (making over 50 films) with his final film being "The Shootist" in 1976. Following his stomach cancer diagnosis in 1978, Duke tasked his family to find a cure for cancer. After a long and prolific life, Duke succumbed to the disease on June 11, 1979 at age 72. The Orange County Airport was then renamed the John Wayne Airport and visitors are greeted by a 9 ft heroic bronze by Robert Summers. Today the John Wayne Cancer Foundation, Team Duke, and the John Wayne Cancer Institute continue the fight against cancer in his name. In March 1980, Duke's family received on his behalf, the Congressional Gold Metal inscribed, "John Wayne—American".





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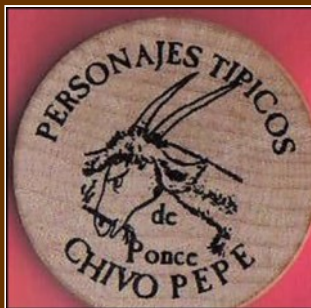
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## El Chivo Pepe

Uniface PERSONAJES TIPICOS de Ponce CHIVO PEPE ficha wood is a 1960-1970s bar token from Puerto Rico. The CHIVO PEPE goat was a funny animal in the sense that it moved freely near the vicinity of the Ponce traditional marketplace, around which were many bars now long gone. There are photos of the goat in museums in Ponce.

In the early 1940's, an errant ruminant mammal known as El Chivo Pepe roamed the Ponce streets, drinking, smoking and even philandering after young ladies in its path. The legendary male goat thus became very famous among the Ponce citizens and was specially pampered and protected by the city bohemians. Big, strong, with a half broken horn and its huge, expressive eyes, Pepe was always playful and friendly when patronized with some liquor or tobacco by its human counterparts. He was fatally stabbed in 1945 at the intersection of Reina and 25 de Enero streets, by a wrongful defendant of one of Pepe's innocent would-be lady "victims". The aggressor was eventually arrested, processed and sentenced to a six months jail term. In his memory, a couple of songs by renowned local composers were later dedicated to this famous animal character. A mural about Ponce traditions by artist Epifanio Irizarry portrays El Chivo Pepe at the main Ponce Fire Station. Pepe's story is also rightfully depicted at the Museum of Ponce History.

